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1948 EMPLOYMENT FIGURES GIVEN
 FOR CZECHOSLOVAK INDUSTRY

1948 EMPLOYMENT FIGURES TOP 1947 -- Lidova Demokracie, No 78, 2 Apr 49

The total of employees in Czechoslovak industry at the end of 1948, not including construction, was 1,391,300 (1,337,200 for 1947). Of this number 229,100 (204,800) were office workers and 1,162,200 (1,132,400) were workers and apprentices. These workers and apprentices worked a total of 700,800,000 hours in the fourth quarter of 1948 (654,000,000 hours); 43,100,000 waste hours were paid in this period (39,200,000) and 51,300,000 waste hours (40,700,000) were unpaid. Wages of workers and apprentices totaled 13,656,000,000 crowns in the fourth quarter of 1948 (11,447,000,000 crowns). In the same period the wages of office workers were 3,856,000,000 crowns (3,111,000,000). Industrial purchases in the fourth quarter of 1948 were 49,507,000,000 crowns (40,903,000,000), and total sales were 86,539,000,000 crowns (71,811,000,000). Of this, sales to foreign countries totaled 10,115,000,000 crowns (7,394,000,000).

In the Czech Provinces, 1,206,300 people were employed in industry, not including construction, at the end of 1948, while 185,000 were employed in Slovakia. Of this, 201,500 were office workers in the Czech Provinces, and 27,600 in Slovakia. In the Czech Provinces, 1,004,800 workers and apprentices were employed and 157,400 in Slovakia. Workers and apprentices worked 604,800,000 hours in the Czech Provinces the last quarter of 1948 and 96,000,000 hours in Slovakia. In the fourth quarter of last year, 38,200,000 paid and 45,900,000 unpaid hours were lost in the Czech Provinces, while 4,900,000 paid and 5,400,000 unpaid hours were lost in Slovakia. Wages of workers and apprentices in the Czech Provinces totaled 12,280,000,000 crowns and those of office workers 3,416,000,000 crowns in the fourth quarter of 1948, while wages of workers and apprentices in Slovakia totaled 1,628,000,000 crowns in the same period, and wages of office workers 440,000,000 crowns.

Purchases in the Czech Provinces in the fourth quarter of 1948 were 43,206,000,000 crowns, and sales 75,732,000,000 crowns, of which sales to foreign countries were 9,236,000,000 crowns. In Slovakia in the same period, purchases totaled 6,301,000,000 crowns and sales 10,807,000,000 crowns, of which sales to foreign countries were 879,000,000 crowns.

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HALF MILLION WORKERS IN ARTISAN INDUSTRY -- Lidova Demokracie, No 79, 3 Apr 49

On 1 October 1948 there were 186,940 artisan industries in the Czech Provinces and 53,578 in Slovakia. These industries employed a total of 528,205 people. A breakdown follows of the various industries and the number of enterprises in each on 1 October 1948:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>No of Enterprises</u>	<u>No of Employees</u>
Woodworking	26,475	54,929
Metalworking	37,899	108,975
Leatherworking	26,296	39,905
Food	41,778	77,919
Construction	28,356	84,214
Textile and clothing	45,365	106,716
Pharmaceutical	30,583	47,359
Miscellaneous	3,766	8,188

The following is a list of individual artisan trades and the number of people engaged in them.

<u>Trade</u>	<u>No of People</u>
Tailors	34,129
Cobblers	19,824
Cabinetmakers	16,190
Smiths and farriers	12,406
Butchers and meat-smokers	15,625
Bakers	10,419
Confectioners	4,714
Barbers and wigmakers	12,574
Wheelwrights and carriage-makers	5,936
Locksmiths	9,753
Tinsmiths	3,946
Saddle-makers and harness-makers	3,164
House-painters	4,917
Lacquerers	4,060
Upholsterers and decorators	2,347
Producers of linen	2,395
Bookbinders and pasteboard-makers	1,941
Laundry proprietors	2,685
Photographers	1,578
Coopers	894

WAGES OF TRADESMEN -- Lidova Demokracie, No 78, 2 Apr 49

In the fourth quarter of 1948, 270,705,000 crowns were paid to domestic workers and tradesmen in wages in the Czech Provinces, of which 111,401,000 were paid in December. This figure breaks down as follows:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Wages Paid (crowns)</u>	
	<u>4th Qu 1948</u>	<u>Dec 1948</u>
Food	391,000	76,000
Iron and metal	12,276,000	4,218,000
Woodworking	12,342,000	5,518,000
Paper	2,325,000	924,000
Chemical	1,311,000	483,000
Stone, minerals, and ceramics	268,000	102,000

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(Continued)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Wages Rate (crown)</u>	
	4th Qu 1948	Dec 1948
Glass	40,904,000	16,648,000
Textile	29,783,000	11,263,000
Clothing	150,984,000	63,935,000
Leatherworking	19,246,000	7,924,000
Rubber	221,000	52,000
Printing	654,000	258,000

EMPLOYMENT OF PURGED STUDENTS -- Prace, No 81, 6 Apr 49

Ezzen Erban, Minister of Social Welfare, replied to questions put by the editor of Prace concerning the employment of students of higher learning who were taken from their studies in the recent purge.

Q. How many students are leaving the colleges?

A. Originally about 10,000 were expelled, of which 2,400 failed to appear at the interrogation, and 1,400 were reinstated on appeal. Accordingly, about 6,600 [sic] students have left colleges.

Q. Will these students be placed primarily in industries which lack workers?

A. Yes. Electric power, the chemical, metal, and construction industries, and the production of construction materials, as well as textiles, industrial ceramics, forestry, and agriculture need the most workers. These industries will have priority in placing the former students.

Q. Will the student's former field of study be taken into consideration when he is being placed in industry?

A. Of course, whenever possible, students will be placed according to their previous study.

Q. Will the desires of the students and their parents be taken into consideration in placing the students? Will they be allowed to live with their parents or keep their present residences?

A. This is being taken into consideration also. The National Committees are attempting to place the students according to their previous residences. Care is being taken, however, that students not be employed with relatives, because we have had bad experiences with that.

Q. Many students were employed before the Ministry of Education began the purge. What will be done about these students?

A. Students who obtained employment before 1 January 1949 and have been working continually since then may continue their work undisturbed. Others will be re-examined to determine whether their employment is in accordance with work-mobilization regulations.

Q. What work will students who are to enter military service this year do?

A. Students who are not interested in permanent employment, as a result of the fact that they plan to enter the military service this year, will be sent to long-term brigade operations, particularly in forestry and agriculture.

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Q. Will these students be able to return to their studies some day?

A. Yes! Those students who indicate a positive attitude toward the needs of our people's democracy will not be prevented from returning to school. They are not being persecuted, after all.

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